ENGLAND.

The Revenue Income and Expenditure-Three Months' Cash Increase Treasury Exhibit for the Fiscal Year-Weather Report.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1873. The revenue receipts of Great Britain for quarter ending December 31 amounted to \$78,000,000 (£15,600,000), an increase of \$5,000,000 00,000) over the preceding quarter.

TREASURY EXHIBIT FOR NINE MONTHS.

The receipts of British revenue from the com ment of the financial year, April 1, 1872, to September, previous to the quarter which is stated above, ended December 31, footed (£31,503,751, against £29,008,784 in the correspond ing period of 1871. The expenditure amounted to 841,403, against £32,973,243 in 1871. The balance in the Bank of England, on Saturday, September

From the account, as made up to September, 1872, we learn that at that period the customs howed an increase of £162,000; excise, £975,000 stamps, £120,000; telegraphs, £100,000; Post Office, £50,000, and land tax and house duty, £57,000. No part of this increased yield was due to an augmentation of charges or rates of duty. During the first six months of the year 1872 the increased woollen manufactures, £4,000,000; cotton manu factures, £3,000,000, and coal, £1,230,000. In the year 1870 the exports were valued at £199,586,822, while in 1871 they amounted to £222,519,777, being a difference of £23,000,000.

State of the Weather in Britain. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1873 The weather prevailing in Great Britain to-day

FRANCE.

President Thiers' New Year's Reception-Political Rivalries Unremembered in the Sunshine-Paris Returning to Holiday Happiness.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALE.

Panis, Jan. 1, 1873. His Excellency President Thiers held the usual

New Year's reception at Versailles to-day. The Diplomatic Body was first received. No speeches were made. The President only exchanged a few words with each foreign representative. The members of the National Assembly

Deputies of all shades of political opinion were cordially welcomed and heartily congratulated.

Paris Returning to Holiday Happiness. PARIS, Jan. 1, 1873.

The weather was very fine during the day, and remains so this evening.

The boulevards were crowded with holiday throngs, and the city presented the most animated appearance which has been witnessed since the

GERMANY.

The New President of the Prussian Council of

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALE. BEBLIN, Jan. 1, 1873.

General Von Roon has been specially appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, in

RUSSIA.

Rumor of Treasury Preparation for a New Loan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1873.

It is rumored that a large Russian loan will soon be put on the English market.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Public Honor to a Peace Commissioner-Indians Defeated in Uraguay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Jan. 1, 1873. The mail steamer from Rio Janiero December 7

General Mitre, having brought his negotiations to a close, had been honored with a public banquet, which was attended by the chief officers of government and leading members of the legislative

The Indians who made an extensive raid into Uraguay had been defeated and driven back.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Plays at the Union Square Theatre. The beginning of the New Year was signalized at the Union Square Theatre by the production of two new pieces-"A Son of the Soil" and a one-act comedy, "Orange Blossoms." The former is an adaptation from the French, a sufficient explanation in connection with its name, of the character of the play. The principal parts were taken by Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Plessy Mordaunt. The play was acceptably done, though lacking somewhat the thorough preparation necessary to make it move with complete smoothness on a first night. "Orange Blossoms," which followed it, is, in fact, only a refined farce. It was played in this city some years ago with considerable success. Last night it was very well received and was the source of much merriment. Miss Jennie Lee made her reappearance in the little part of Louisa, and played it very prettily-much better, indeed, than either Miss Fowler or Miss Hayward, who played parts of more importance. These pieces will hold

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

M. Gondinet, the French dramatic author, not wishing to profit personally every time his plays are performed at Berlin, nor yet caring to indulge in foolish generosity toward the Germans, sent for two wounded soldiers. One had a wooden leg; the other, a living miracle, had received in his pody eighteen balis, of which two had not been ex-tracted. "My good fellows," said M. Gondinet, here are ten napoleons for each of you. I adopt you for my children, and promise you a pension of eight hundred francs at least, perhaps it may be twelve hundred francs. Don't thank me; it is

Prussia that pays." It is understood that during the next few weeks the Fifth Avenue Theatre company will play in the neighboring cities and towns, but it is expected that only a short time will clapse before arrange ments will be completed to enable Mr. Daiy to resume business in the city. One of the severe features of the calamity is the fact that the new comedy, "False Shame," was drawing largely and promised to be a very great success.

THE GOAT ISLAND SCHEME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1872. In relation to the despatch published in a New York paper on the Goat Island scheme the Morning Call of this city says:—"We were aware that the railroad interest of California was perfectly unrailroad interest of California was perfectly unscruppions, but did not suppose an attempt would be made to misrepresent the inhabitants of this city, as was the case one year ago. Not a man favors the Goat Island monstrosity, and if he dered to, and go before the voters of San Francisco, he could not poll in the whole city 2,000 votes. We truly believe that any candidate who should go before the inhabitants of San Francisco in favor of such an issue would be drummed out of the city, as certainly he ought to be. San Francisco will make a great mistake in permitting Stanlord & Co. to quistepresent us in Washington further."

WASHINGTON. THE BLUE-NOSE NORTH.

A Diplomatic Contest for Honolulu Influence.

DOGS OF WAR FOR THE PACIFIC.

Sam and Bull Coercing Kamehameha's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1873. International Run for the Sandwich Islands—Grant on His Mettle—General Schofield on a Secret Mission.

General Schofield, the United States military commander of the Pacific coast, has been author ized to avail himself of the opportune salting of the California from San Francisco to Honolulu to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, and the opportune movement of an officer possessing so highly the confidence of the President to charge graphic instructions to watch closely the course of General Pierce, the American Minister, and de careful that nothing be effected by foreign influence that is inimical to American interests without timely warning and full information to the gov ernment here. General Schofield is not under stood to be clothed with any active powers, but the government is quite willing that the British and native authorities shall attach as much importance as they please to the visit of the commander of the Pacific Department in a national vessel, and with at least a semi-official character bestowed upon hi

It is quite well understood here that the President considers, in view of the growth and importance of our Asiatic trade, that the United States have too great a stake in the issue to permit of any further increase of British influence and ascend ency, owing to the present crisis in the government and policy of the Sandwich Islands. The development of our trade from San Francisco to China and Japan is one of the President's preferred projects in politics; and the incidental circumstance that our Minister resident at Honolulu is a family con nection and correspondent of the Executive household enables the President now to take the lead of his Secretary for Foreign Affairs in meeting the situation brought about by the untimely death of King Kamehameha. of General Schofield is significant, apart from his official position, by reason of the close intimacy between himself and the President. The latter has unbounded faith in Schofield's political sagacity, and, though the President is thought in well-informed circles to rather overestimate the capacity of his licutenant, it is admitted that General Schofield's talents are quite equal to the demands of the present occasion, and Boldly assuming the ultimate right of intervention arising from the important material interests well-understood intention of this government to exercise at least an equal influence with any other foreign Power in settling the question of a new government and policy for Hawah, and to oppose to the uttermost any acts or propositions of the native Powers that tend towards the further growtl of British influence in the government. At the same time an effort will be ntade to regain for the United States their former ascendency in Hawaiian affairs. It is expected that as soon as the situation is better understood our local representatives will be entrusted with sufficient discretionary power to act efficiently; and it is will be made if vessels can be ordered to Honoluly in time. It is asserted to-night, upon diplomatic authority, that the largest vessels of the British squadron in Japanese waters have been ordered by telegraph to rendezvous immediately at Honolulu, and hence the necessity of corresponding ac-

tion on the part of our government. The California, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, which will in a day or two proceed to Honolulu. Is a second rate screw of twenty-one guns and 4,000 tons. There are other vessels, both of the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons, which will be ordered to rendezvous at Honolulu without delay. equal to that of the British squadron. President to-night said that if the foreign Power the United States had the first claim on account of the proximity of those islands and the important American intrests at stake there which are paramount to the claims of all other nations. The enterprise of Americans, he said, had done more for the Sandwich Islands than that of any other nation, and the United of another Power to reap the benefits of that enterprise. While at present a protectorate would serve our interests, he believes that the Sandwich Islands would be our next peaceable acquisition of territory.

Attorney General Williams and the Louisiana Breil.

It appears that Attorney General Williams has een used as a cover for the usurpation by federal bayonets in the Louisiana trouble. He is allowed to be made the target of attack in order to shield President Grant personally from the odium at-tached to the high-handed action of the government. Attorney General Williams has merely executed the orders of his chief; he has done nothing of his own initiation in the matter. The despatch signed by him and addressed to Pinchback, recognizing him as the rightful Governor, and the Kellogg faction in the State House in New Orleans as the rightful Legislature, was dictated by President Grant himself. It is even said that it went against his legal conscience to carry out the instructions

CUTTING AND SHOOTING.

Cutting in Twenty-eighth Street. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock last evening, Michael Carney, of 531 West Twenty-eighth street, was stabbed in the back by one Dunn Leahy, who escaped.

"A Bit of a Spree."

Michael Nully received severe scalp wounds yesterday afternoon, while engaged in a "bit of a spree," at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Second avenue.

Stabbed in the Arm.

James Walker, of 728 Washington street, was stabled in the left arm yesterday morning by an unknown man at the corner of Tenth avenue and

The Knife in Tenth Avenue. Daniel Cash, who lives at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was stabbed in the back at nine o'clock last night by an unknown man, who atterwards made good his escape. Cash was in the lager beer saloon, 419 Tenth avenue, at the time. He is now at Bellevue Hospital.

During a fight between Daniel Colbert and James Boyce, at their residence, No. 408 East Eighteenth street, at half-past nine last evening, Colbert produced a knife and stabbed Boyce in the stomach, inflicting a serious wound. Colbert was arrested and his victim was taken to Bellevue.

Cutting in the Eighteenth Ward. James O'Brien, of 312 West Forty-second street, was stabbed in the left arm at half-past seven o'clock last evening by an unknown party. The cutting was done at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

While sitting at the table yesterday afternoon eating her lunch Mrs. Catharine McEnaney, of 649 East Twelfth street, was shot in the right hand by some unknown party in the street, who fired through the window.

THE PACIFIC MAIL AGENCY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31, 1872. S. K. Holman assumes the agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this city to-morrow, in place of Eldridge Irwin, resigned.

What Non-Reciprocity Has Done for Canada.

A Measure of Evil to America-Work of a Congressional Lumber Ring-Fourteen Millions of Capital Transferred to the Dominion-Reasons Why Annex-

ation Is Not Popular.

St. JOHN, N. B., Bec. 25, 1872. It requires but a short stay in this unlovable town to find out that it is thoroughly permeated with the American ether. You find it in the ad-It is true many Americans are here engaged in the of the whole nat we population is of the repub-lican and go-ahead order. It also needs but a brief sojourn to become convinced of the fact that the repeal of reciprocity is at this moment working of the United States. Canada manufactured almost othing while reciprocity lasted. In exchange for her lumber and agricultural products we supplied her with a hundred important articles of manu facture. We supply her with nothing now-not even with petroleum oil. America cut off her nose Treaty to punish Canada for her sympathy with the South. But really America of her own volition did was in the interest of Mr. John Lynch, Mr. Hale, Mr. Peters and Mr. Blaine, all good republica members of Congress from the State of Maine, that the proclamation was issued which had first the effect of destroying all annexation spirit in Can ada and of kindling bitter feelings against America in the breasts of Canadians, and secondly, of building up a manufacturing interest in the Dominion

A ONCE FLOURISHING TRADE between both countries. The immaculate Con gressmen named were interested in several mil-lion acres of timber land in Maine at the time of the St. Albans raid. Under the guise of retaliat ing on Canada for her course subsequent to that memorable event Lynch succeeded, by raising a great outcry about the villany of the Kanucks, in having the Reciprocity Treaty abrogated, and thus wittingly lent itself to a scheme for enhancing the timber stock of Mr. John Lynch & Co. thirty per Of course the Canadian people felt extremely sore over what they looked upon as a petty piece of vindictiveness; and when they came to conside how their interests might be effected they yielded all at once and rashly to the fantasy that their commercial goose was cooked. Time corrected

States, they felt stunned when a barrier in the shape of an excessive tariff was suddenly erected against them. It taught Canada one excellent les son-commercial self-reliance. When England throws her off one of these days she will be taught political self-reliance, and then she will be a nation fit to enter the lists with the nations of the world. For the first few years Canada fretted much merchant classes-over America's course towards her. The same classes are better pleased to-day that the repeal took place. It had the effect of drawing many

into the country from the States. To this town of St. John it drew shipbuilders and lumbermen from Maine, and here they invested large sums of money. American money to the amount of over fourteen millions of dollars has been invested in the Dominion within the past five years. The greater part of that would have remained at home if reciprocity prevailed. The merchant classes have no hankering after reciprocity now. In truth, I doub if they would allow it to us should we seek it.

POTATOES AS A LUXURY. There is a class of men, however-the French Canadian farmers—upon whom the want of recip-rocal commercial relations between the countries

tells hard.

In the good old times less than ten years ago these people had a free market for their products in Maine and New England generally. Now the children of the Pilgrim Fathers have to pay twenty-five cents duty on a bushel of potatoes coming from the land of Jean Baptiste, or Jean Baptiste can pay the duty himself, fetch his pommes deterre along and trust to luck to find a customer. The ruralistic French murmur against this state of affairs and see the only remedy for it in annexation.

POOR FORTLAND.

The ruralistic French murnur against this state of affairs and see the only remedy for it in annexation.

Maine has suffered so much to accommodate Lynch and Co. that the people think, in case of a general breaking up of the Republic, an alliance with Canada would be the most natural and advantageous course to take. Maine naturally belongs to Canada, or Canada to Maine, and Portland is certainly the natural seaboard outlet for the whole Dominion. The waters of this harbor of St. John seem to see-saw through the twenty-four hours. Now they mark sixty feet up at flood tide and again sixty feet down at ebb tide. For safe approach and convenience this harbor is vastly inferior to Portland. I have no doubt the latter would be the first object of attack for a British fleet in case of war. The great struggle in any fluture collision between England and America will be on the part of the former to detach Maine from the Republic and secure Portland. We know what a tough job that would be for all Europe combined; but an English officer informs me it could have been easily accomplished in 1861 if hostilities had followed the Trent difficulty. This town has taken from Portland throughlished in 1861 if hostilities had followed the Trent difficulty. This town has taken from Portland two-thirds of its shippuliding trade. The capital invested in Portland shippards came this way and established itself. That was a loss of twenty-five millions to the State of Maine. Formerly ships were built there to be sold, and, in fact, building ships for a market was the chief and only business. Now that Portland's shipping interests are ruined this port has no rival north of Boston. Before the war Portland did an extensive trade with Cuba and the West Indies generally. Sugar was very largely imported and slipped to Canada in exchange for lumber, shooks, &c. That great trade is now done from this port.

MAINE MURDEROUSLY MULCTED.

From the foregoing you may judge that non-reciprocity has been of fittle benefit to Maine. The people complain th

From the foregoing you may judge that non-reclprocity has been of little benefit to Maine. The
people complain that lumber for all purposes is
dearer now than ever, and an alarm is raised that
the best woods are being recklessly cut away. The
population of the State has decreased and so has
the material wealth.

Canada in the meantime prospers at the expense
of Maine, and St. John has certainly reason to be
thankful for a measure which it was never foreseen would work so entirely to its advantage.

THE BLUE NOSE PROVINCE.

Frederichn, the capital of this province, is an
oid-fashioned place of little commercial importance. In truth, the only town of any consideration is St. John. The rest of the country is the
next thing to a howling wilderness. It is said
there are parts extremely fertile and lovely in the
Sammer season, but this must be taken on trust,
for the beautiful and everlasting snow so manties
everything that the natural features of the country
are absolutely concealed. The wealth and intelligence of New Brunswick are concentrated at this
point, and the ione of politics here may be taken
for that which controls the rest of the province.
Americans in business have but one thought, that
of making all the money they can as fast as possible and of returning to the States. The attractions
of the town are not overpowering. The Victoria
Hotel is the best feature of the place; but then the
people are of a practical turn and give a preference to shinplasters over sentiment.

They take far less pride in the Dominion than
the people are of a practical turn and give a preference to shinplasters over sentiment.

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They take far less pride in the Dominion than
the people as their present state or annexation
pure and simple. The adj

I wou'd summary of views.
I wou'd summarize my views of the Dominion

thus:—The great mass of the people have no desfre for annexation for this reason—an innate aversion to the average American character. Canadiana, as a rule, are not rich, but they enjoy a medicate degree of comfort and competency. They prefer being as they are to running the risks of annexation, one of which risks they firmly believe would be a computsory measure saddling on them a share in the payment of the public debt. They have no faith in American politicians in negotiating for annexation, and would distrust the moss solema promises of exemption from federal taxation to pay the national debt. They say, "we cannot tell but that the party in opposition to the one under which annexation might be accomplished would come into power on the cry of 'Tax the Canadasa'. We should have no remedy when once cut loose from England and whilm the Union."

Canada is at this moment the happiest country on the face of the globe. She has neither a standing army nor navy, and yet she is as abundantly protected as if she owned the power of Russis. She has no taxes to pay, or they are so insignificant as to be barely appreciable. She discriminates fifteen per cent on her imports, and thus, while raising a revenue, fosters the growth of home industries. Orime is rigidly punished. Murderers never escape the gallows. The morals of the public service is far higher than our own. Judges are not commonly bribed, and public opinion has not yet tost its influence in exercising a wholesome restraint on the conduct of those who have important trusts committed to their charge.

The legislative branch of the government is carried on with great economy. Cases of corruption are rare, and when they do occur the offenders are shown no elemency by society.

The resources of the country are new being rapidly developed, and when the Pacific Rairoad is completed the Dominion cannot help being a great field for emigration. For these and many other reasons too numerous to detail Canada prefers remaining as she is.

THE INDEXENDENCE QUESTION.

maining as she is.

THE INDERENDENCE QUESTION.

Now, in the matter of independence, the case is different. That question is already engaging many carnest minds, but until the Dominion is strenger and more capable of meeting the United States or something like an equality England will hardly be asked to dispense with her guardianship. A few years must, however, produce a great change, for to my thinking the Dominion is not calculated to last forever as it is now constituted.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jag. 2, 1873—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The pressure has increased over New Engla it is highest, with clear weather and nor therly to easterly winds. Cloudy weather has pre variable winds; partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain area from the Western Gulf to the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; north of the latter region cloudy weather, light snow and winds shifting to easterly and southerly.

For New England easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Middle States east erly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except over Northern New York, snow; for South ern States east of the Mississippi easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie, the Upper Lakes and the forthwest diminishing pressure, rising tempera ture and increasing easterly to southerly winds. with rain to-night from Missouri to Southern Ohio, and on Thursday northward to the southern por tions of Michigan and Wisconsin and Iowa, but north of the latter region. Signal Officer has sent an server to Harper's Ferry to note the effect upon the Potomac of the snow melting in the Shenandoah Valley and to warn this city of any sudden rise in the river. Regular weather reports are now received at the Signal Office in this city from Fort Garry, in Manitoba, British America. Additional stations in that remote region will be established as rapidly as telegraphic communication can be obtained. It is expected that reports will be had from Hudson Bay before the close of the present year.

The following telegram was received at the Signal Office in this city to-night from the Observer at Memphis, Tenn:—"The second ice gorge at Randolph, sixty miles above the city, broke to-day. Navigation is open from Cairo south. There is no ice in the river here." Harper's Ferry to note

The Weather in This City Yesterday The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

Temperature for the pass twenty, roll not not not parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 40 25 3:30 P. M. 43 29
6 A. M. 41 24 6 P. M. 42 26
9 A. M. 44 23 9 P. M. 38 23
12 M. 47 26 12 P. M. 37 20
A Variance temperature vesteriday.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ann Callahan, a woman twenty-five years of age without home or means of support, who on the 19th ultimo was committed by Judge Hogan for in-sanity, died yesterday morning in the Tombs. The body was sent to the Morgoe, and Coroner Keenan notified to hold an inquest.

an inquest at the Centre Street Hospital on the body of Godfrey Lang, a German, twenty-eight years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received on Monday last by falling from the third story of the new boilding corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, to the ground. Deceased lived at 609 East Ninth street.

On New Year's Eve Mr. Edward W. Bancroft, of the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., having retired from the business after a close connection of fifteen years, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial from his fellow associates in the shape of an elegant tea set of seven pieces, valued at \$2,000. The presentation took place at Mr. Bancroft's residence, No. 20 Remsen street, Brooklyn, the house being handsomely decorated for the joyous occasion. A handsomely engrossed address, with \$the portrait of Mr. Bancroft at the top, twas also presented, accompanied by an appropriate address, which was delivered by Mr. Thomas D. Adams, of the creat department. The principal piece of plate had engraved the legend, "Presented to Edward W. Bancroft by the employés of the house of H. B. Claffin & Co., on his retirement from the firm. January 1, 1873." The committee consisted of the following gentiemen:—Charles E. Luff, William H. Blashfield, John Barnes, Byron W. Wilkinson, William Ferguson, James Devlin, Lyman Mallory, C. H. Wilson, Richard E. Hatch, H. W. Guerin and James F. Bull. After the presentation a handsome banquet was served up at the residence of Mr. Bancroft to his guests.

CHICAGO TRADE REPORT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1873. From published statements it appears the foilowing were the receipts and shipments of breadstums and cattle in this city during the past year, with grain in store at the close:—

Shipment 1,359,377 12,346,307 46,985,360 12,228,595 777,179 4,837,871 505,452 1,855,262 144,480

The clearings of the associated banks of the city for the past year were \$993,080,503, an increase of \$1,015,000 over 1871.

PURCHASE OF A RAILROAD. CORRY, Pa., Jan. 1, 1873.

which occurred the fearful disaster at Prospect Station, has been purchased by Colonel Phillips, of Station, has been purchased by Colonel Phillips, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Oil Creek and Allegneny River Railroad, thus making a continuous working line of road from Pittsburg to Brockton, on the Lake Shore road. Two hundred and twenty miles of the road, with all its fixtures, was transferred on Tuesday last. New iron has already been purchased, and the road will at once be brought up to first class in all its appointments. Through coaches will be run from Pittsburg direct to Buffalo.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY. An altercation occurred yesterday afternoon be

tween Michael Feeney and John Ryan, two workmen engaged at the gas works, near the foot of men engaged at the gas works, near the foot of Hudson street, Brooklyn. During the quarrel Feeney struck Ryan a blow in the face with his fist, knocking him down. In falling Ryan's head came in violent contact with an iron pipe, causing injuries from which it is supposed he cannot re-cover. He was taken in an insensible condition to the City Hospital. Feeney was arrested.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1873.

General B. B. Simmes, bearer of the vote of the Electoral College of Louisiana, has arrived in this city and delivered the package containing the vote of that State. It is understood that the vote for President is blank, and for Vice President B., Gratz Brown.

INAUGURATION DAY.

The Change of Administration at Albany Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The Reception of the New Governor and the Departure of His Predecessor.

A Popular Demonstration of Affection and Esteem.

Arrival of the Ex-Governor in This City.

This staid old fown, which I believe nothing short of an earthquake can ever budge an inch out of its slow, cranky ways, actually got up quite a crowd today at the Capitol, and a crowd, too, that was omewhat demonstrative and not by any means too conservative to give a hearty cheer. The occasion was, of course, the inauguration of Governor Dix, who has, by the way, been here since the day before yesterday, patiently, and with all the resignation of a true-blooded martyr, waiting for the dreadful day to come to pass. It is true that he knows just exactly what Albany is, in view of the fact that he was a member of the Legislature a little over thirty years ago and made his little mark in the debates that then were indulged in so con-tinuously in the self-same old Capitol that disgraces the State by its tumble-down existence to-day; and, as a consequential matter of course, his patient waiting was of that kind that begets not

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. He doubtless found out shortly after getting out of the cars that the old town was in many respects the same, and had since his legislative days murvellously kept pace with nothing in particular that is progressive, adulterated whiskey and hotel rates excepted. The day was not exactly all that could have been desired for

A MILITARY PARADE. The streets lay deeply buried in snow, and a keen, cutting wind drove everybody to shelter who was not obliged to be out of doors. But the parade was not a very grand affair, and so those who did not go out to witness it really lost nothing for their want of curlosity. The scene in the Assembly chamber, however, made up for the meagreness of attract tions in the streets. Long before the hour fixed for THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

the galleries were packed, the front seats being lined with ladies, who had braved the crush in the passageways in order to secure choice places in good season. The lobbies and the circle outside of the sacred precincts, where the members' seats were arranged so that there could be no crowding were also filled. The front seats were reserved for the lady friends of the State officers, and as the clerks in the various departments have somehow got it into their heads that they are State officers their lady friends in many instances managed to secure coigns of vantage that had been specially reserved for the fair friends of the bigger fry. By the time the gun near the Executive Mansion announced the approach of the Governor elect to the Capitol every foot of available space in every part of the house had been seized upon, and in the hallways outside the poilce had to battle right stoutly in order to prevent the hundreds that had guthered together to see the Governor cuter the chamber

from making their way into the room by downright force. The best of order, it must be said, however, prevailed throughout, and though the crowds in the hallways and on the Capitoi stoop had a rather freezing time of it, from beginning to end, they stood their ground manfully till the ceremonies were closed. About eleven o'clock the procession reached the Capitol, and General Dix, alighting from his sleigh amid much excitement and a good deal ofenthusiasm, was conducted, accompanied by his staff, in full uniform, to the companied by his staff, in full uniform, to the companied by his staff, in full uniform, to the companied by his staff, in full uniform, to the companied by which indicated quite plainly that his age sits very lightly upon him. Governor Hoffman, also in civilan's attire, surrounded by his staff in full uniform, advanced, as the General appeared, and heartily shook him by the hand. A little pleasant talk here ensued between the two gentiemen, when the procession to the Assembly chamber was formed. The two Governors walked arm in arm, followed by their private secretaries and the two staffs. On entering, General Dix and Governor Hoffman ernors walked arm in arm, followed by their private secretaries and the two staffs. On entering, General Dix and Governor Hoffman proceeded to the platform in front of the Speaker's desk, and the two staffs formed in two ranks facing one another immediately in front of the audience. General Robinson, the new Lleutenant Governor, who had come in just previous to the arrival of the procession, also occupied a position just behind General Dix. The scene was quite a solemn one, and as Governor Hoffman turned toward General Dix to give him a formal welcome the noise and confusion that had up to that time prevailed in the rowd in the galleries and lobbles ceased, so that every word the Governor uttered could be plainly heard in every part of the chamber. He spoke as follows:—

heard in every part of the chamber. He spoke as lollows:—

GOVERNOR HOPPMAN'S ADDRESS.

GENERAL DIX:—After many years spent in the public, service, civil and military, of this State and of the country, during all of which you have been distinguished, both at home and abroad, for the ability and fidelity with which you have discharged the very many and very varied trusts committed to you, New York, the chief state in the Union in resources and population, itself an empire, has chosen you its Governor. It is a post of great honor, and four years of occupation have talight me that it is one also of great labor and siling reater responsibility. You bring to the office an experience in the administration of public affairs which no Governor has had, and will, therefore, the more easily bear its burders. You are no stranger to this city, and know now ready and capable its people are of maxing a residence here pleasant. Not only they, but the people of the whole State, will, I am sure, give to you, as they have again and again given to me, their corful support in every effort to promote the public good. The ceremonies which custom has established for the insuguration of a Governor of nearly five militons of people are simple, but none the less impressive. Before the people he haves the solemn oath to support the constitution of our country and that of the State and faithfully to discharge the duties of his high office. You have my earnest wishes that you may be blessed with health and strength to discharge them all, and that your administration may redound to your own honor and to the weltare of the State.

The audience applianced at the close of this neat.

charge the cluties of his high other. Tool have my earnest to discharge them all, and that your administration may redound to your own honor and to the welfare of the transfer, the clutical speech, and atter quiet had been restored General Dix replied:—
Governor Royrax-I accept, with a deep sense of your common the properties of the cluties of the clutical speech, and atter quiet had been restored General Dix replied:—
Governor Royrax-I accept, with a deep sense of your common the properties of the mark to may past official life and I appetially the more highly as coming from one who had received rether the city of New York and of the State, and who has always so responded to it as to command their respect and which I am called is one of grave responsibility, and I am the more conscious of its difficulties for myself as that factority. I regard the declifed expression of popular opinion at the late State election as a strong declaration. If the clution is the clutical properties of the state of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The clution of the late of the state as a rest. The late of the late of the state as a rest. The late of the late of the state as a rest. The late of the late of the state as a rest. The late of the late of the state as a rest. The late of the late of the state of the

terday. The departure was made a formal affair at the request of the Jackson Corps, a democratic military organization at the city, which acted as excort to Mr. Hoffman when he was inaugurated four years ago. A plateom of police preceded the corps, who wore their heavy blits overcoats and bearskin hats, presenting a the apparature. Governor Hoffman was seated sife, sleeping sext to the last rank of the corps, with cooned yas Buren, has private secretary; Adjutant General Townsend and General Graig, of his staff. The youte from Congress Hall to the depot, down-state street and through Broadway, was

A PERFECT OVATION;

not, indeed, an ovation that had only jvy and enthusiastic cheering about it, for it was 1 sarked at every stage by tears and demonstrations of regret on the part-of the populace. The narch through the snow was necessarily slow, but the demonstration on the part of the citizens was 1 on means leasoned by it. In fact, the shaigh his which the ex-Gevernor was seated was heavy on means leasoned by it. In fact, the shaigh his which the ex-Gevernor was seated was heavy book by men and women who, sathely eagerness to shake him by the hand, were underly uncontrollable. When Broadway was reached it was found quite impossible to keep the citra has back from the street, and so the effort was find by abandoned, and they had everything their own how, from the corner of State street and Broadway to the depot the scene beggars/description shaking hands with Mr. Hoffman, and in his good nature he endeavored to please all. But it was an impossibility, for many, by reason of the sleigh.

Just before the procession had turned towardiae depot a man, apparently a mechanic, rushed for ward and, placing his little boy, about two years of age, on the edge of the sleigh, exclaimed, as he excended his hand to the ex-Gevernor, "I want my boy, Gevernor, to ride a step with you include hearing walked of with flushed cheek and happy boy, Gevernor, to ride a step with you is clibbored the olid tenderly on the cheek and shoot a

Arrival of Ex-Governor Hoffman to the

Governor Hoffman arrived in this city last even ing from Albany. He was accompanied on the trip by the following members of his staff:-Brigadier General S. W. Johnson, Commissary General of Ordnance; Surgeon General J. S. Mosher; Brigadier General James B. Craig, Judge Advecate General; Colonels William E. Mailer, Herman Uhl and R. M. C. Graham. The Governor, with his wife and daughter, leaves for Europe on the 8th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Inauguration of Governor Caldwell-The Political and Governing Views of the New Incumbent.

Governor T. R. Caldwell and the other State offcers were inaugurated to-day. Upon taking: the oath of office Governor Caldwell said, in sub-

stance:—
In assuming this high and responsible office, believe me. I will ever make it my duty to take care of the intercess of the people of North Carolina. I do not mean to act the part of a partisan in this office. Of course where I have patronage to bestow, other things being equal, I sh all give such patronage to my party friends, but Judicio 1814 and in a manner consistent with the privileges of n 17 office. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties to the be st of my ability. When I cannot fill an office from my o wn party acceptably to myself I shall then consider it my duty to select a good man from the opposite party, and I know every good and thue republican in the State of North Carolina will approve of my determination in this respect. I hope, however, that I will be able to find in our own party intelligent, we'dl educated and honest meanough to fill these offices. I desire, in conclusion, to leader to you, and through you by the poonle of North Carolina, hij mos siberer thanks for the generous manner in which you within the gift of fixes upon the constant of the content of the which we within the gift of fixes upon State and to all her citizens, without regard to party; and while I claim no immunity from just criticism, I bespeak in advance a fair hearing and honest judgment from the public.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bosron, Jan. 1, 1873. At the organization of the Legislature to-day Dr. oring was chosen President of the Senate, John J. Sanford Speaker of the House and Charles H. Tay-

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED. AUGUSTA, Jan. 1, 1873.

dent of the Senate, and G. F. Webb, of Watervil je, speaker of the House. MAINE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS NOMINATIONS. AUGUSTA, Me, Jan. 1, 15 /73. At a joint caucus of the republican members of the Legislature, held this evening, the following

The Maine Legislature promptly organized to day. John B. Foster, of Bangor, was chosen Pre-

nominations were made:-For Secretary of State,

George G. Stacey; Adjutant General, B. B. Murray Land Agent, Parker P. Burleigh; Attorney (Seneral, H. M. Plaisted. All of the above are re-nomina-tions except that of Attorney General. COWAN.—On Wednesday, January 1, 1'373, after a short illness, David Cowan, a native of Marlbo-rough, Queens county, Ireland, in the 42d year of his age.

Dearest father, thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fuseral, from his late residence, No. 8 Greenwich street, on Friday afternoon, the 3d inst., at two o/clock. The remains will be taken to Flatbush Cymetery for inter-

mains will be taken to Flatbush Cometery for interment.

Colorado papers please copy.

STILLWAGGON.—On Wednesday, January 1, 1873, ABIGAIL STILLWAGGON, widow of Joseph Stillwaggon, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the Methodist Episcopal church of Flushing, L. I., on Friday afternoon, January 3, at two o'clock.

New York papers please copy.

TEIXARD.—On Wednesday, January 1, 1873, at his residence, 827 Flushing ayenue, Brooklyn, E. D., the Rev. Domisick Joseph Teixarday, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, January 4, at ten o'clock, from 8t. Mary's limmaculate Conception (Father Medonshi's), Leonard street, corner Mauger street. All the friends of the family are invited.

For Other Deaths See Secont Page.

For Other Deaths See Second Page.